

LIVELIHOOD ANALYSIS AND ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS IN DRUG CROP CULTIVATION AREAS:
MANUAL FOR ANALYSIS OF SUBSISTENCE BASELINES AND IMPACT EVALUATION

COMPONENT 3 DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION (DSR)

Activity 3.1.: Alternative Development



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LIVELIHOOD ANALYSIS AND ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Assessment of needs in drug crop cultivation areas: Manual for analysis of subsistence baselines and impact evaluation

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

National and international development agencies are facing major challenges regarding illegal economies, including the drugs economy. Developing legitimate income sources in rural areas is particularly difficult because the target group is affected by incentive structures shaped by violence and coercion, widespread crime, illicit financial flows, corruption, weak institutions and established markets for consumption of illegal products. Special instruments are therefore required to encourage alternative development in rural drug cultivation areas. Classic alternative development methods applied through drugs policies – namely policies that substitute the production of drugs with that of legal agricultural products – have often failed, for the same reason.

After many years working in rural drug cultivation areas, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (hereafter referred to by its German acronym, GIZ) developed a tool – livelihood analysis in a drugs environment – to plan and monitor rural development activities in areas where drugs are cultivated, produced and trafficked, to identify the conditions and incentive structures particular to drug economies, and implement effective and sustainable measures. This tool is of great interest when planning programs in this area, so it has been adapted for use in COPOLAD (the Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies), which is funded by the European Commission.

The concept of alternative development has been carried forward in COPOLAD within the component: "Capacity-building for drug supply reduction". These activities are jointly led by three COPOLAD partners during the first phase of the programme (2011-2015): the specialized agencies DEVIDA (National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs) of Peru; the Directorate for Drug Policy and Related Activities of the Ministry of Justice and Law of Colombia; and GIZ. One of the objectives of this close collaboration was the development of a "Livelihood analysis of coca cultivation populations in the Apurimac River Valley (VRAE), Peru". This study is based on the GIZ livelihood methodology, the DEVIDA quantitative and qualitative monitoring strategies, and the community capital framework (Emery and Flora, 2006).

The basic concept of the livelihood approach in a drugs environment, originated by GIZ and adapted for COPOLAD, is that sustainable development can only be encouraged in illicit economies if efforts essentially focus on strengthening and diversifying licit household livelihoods, instead of simply substituting their illicit sources of income. This approach aims to reduce dependence of households and rural communities on the illicit drug economy and generally improve the farmers' living conditions without impacting on their livelihoods. This method of tackling the problem of illicit coca and opium poppy cultivation differs considerably from traditional strategies that simply substitute crops. The traditional approach attempts to substitute illegal short-term income, whereas the



livelihood approach works through the adoption of sustainable livelihoods based on legal crops.

Strengthening and diversifying the rural livelihoods and income structures characteristic of drug crop cultivation areas, and sustainably improving their institutional, political and socioeconomic frameworks, requires profound understanding and detailed knowledge of these systems and of the specific development context. In this regard, the livelihood analysis tool helps to identify any gaps and potential for development at the household and community level, and to understand specific local conditions and, therefore, plan tailored development projects based on the principle of ownership. The analysis ultimately answers the question of why farmers are engaged in the cultivation of illicit crops, and what conditions are required for them to give up this activity. The study "Livelihood analysis of coca cultivation communities in the Apurimac River Valley (VRAE), Peru" clearly demonstrates the links between rural development in the VRAE and persistence of the illicit economy based on coca cultivation in the area (COPOLAD, DEVIDA, GIZ. 2012. In press).

This manual describes the various applications of livelihood analysis and provides a step-by-step user guide for applications beyond COPOLAD.

It also contains an example of the questionnaires used by COPOLAD in the VRAE, Peru (see Annex at the end of this manual). These questionnaires, which can be used as a model for future studies, have been developed for data collection at the household and community level, and can be adapted according to the data to be collected and the intended use in each country or region. Livelihood analyses can also be used in fragile contexts, such as areas of conflict or ongoing violence related to other illicit economies, given the similarities of their initial conditions. It also enables an extensive reference database (baseline) to be created that can serve as the basis for a system to monitor and track results.

2. Livelihood analysis in areas where illicit crops are cultivated, and drugs produced and trafficked.

The close relationship between drug-related problems and rural development problems is no accident: poverty, fragile institutions, and violence drive illicit drug cultivation and trafficking, and increase the risk of consumption. In regions where drug crop cultivation, production or trafficking is widespread, development initiatives and projects face serious challenges. Their effectiveness and sustainability depend on the specificity of the development measures to be carried out and their suitability for the situation. In the context of drug economies, the livelihood approach argues that sustainable rural development in these regions can only be achieved if it is primarily aimed at strengthening and diversifying livelihoods, not simply replacing illegal sources of income. Historically, the simplistic crop substitution strategy has not been a success and has proven to be unsustainable, so the approach proposed by GIZ and adopted by COPOLAD aims to gradually reduce the dependence of households and rural communities on the illicit drug economy and to improve farmers' general living conditions without impacting on their livelihoods.

The objective of promoting development in areas of illicit crop cultivation is not only to reduce illicit crop cultivation in the long-term, but also to change the environment in which it takes place. Changing the permissive environment of illicit cultivation reduces drug crop production. Illicit economies, including the drug economy, occur mainly in states with certain common characteristics, namely, states with markedly deficient governance in the legal, social and security fields; in a setting of conflict, post-conflict or ongoing violence; with developing areas and peripheral rural regions in which the rural economy and household incomes are partly licit and partly illicit.

Strengthening and diversifying the rural enterprises and financial systems typical of drug crop cultivation and drug trafficking regions, and the sustainable improvement of their institutional, political and socioeconomic frameworks, requires profound understanding and detailed knowledge of these systems and of the development context. Effective and sustainable development measures can only be applied in collaboration with the target group, based on the ownership principle, and only when any obstacles and the potential for development at the household and community level are understood and the framework conditions are known. Knowledge of these basic factors is key to designing sustainable alternative development projects.

The special conditions required for the development of drug economies (a variety of incentives, tendency to violence, marginalization) mean that tailored development projects must be planned and implemented for each specific case, and the household



and community situation must be analyzed *ex ante*. The conditions in different areas where drug crops are cultivated are, in principle, similar, but the main mechanisms underlying the licit economy can be quite different. For instance, households with mixed economies predominate in Afghanistan, where opium cultivation is only one source of household income, but coca cultivation is the only productive and income-generating activity for households in many Andean regions. These differences require specific and flexible support measures, and livelihood analysis tackles this challenge, as it enables a differentiated study of local livelihood systems, their shortcomings and development potential, guiding development activities within this framework.

This tool, among others, was employed by GIZ for two livelihood analyses in Afghanistan: the first was carried out in the eastern Afghanistan provinces of Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar between 2006 and 2007, as part of the "Project for Alternative Livelihoods" (PAL), funded by the EU and implemented by GIZ International Services. The second was conducted in the southern province of Kandahar in 2009, and commissioned by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the baseline for a project for which funding had been requested. The same approach was also employed in Latin America in 2011, to develop the baseline for a UNODC project in Bolivia. Finally, it was also adapted and combined with DEVIDA's expertise in the framework of COPOLAD, by extending the methodology and implementing it in the VRAE region of Peru.

The advantage of this tool is its ability to obtain detailed answers to the question of why farmers cultivate illicit crops or, in other words, what conditions are required for them to abandon this activity. Recommendations for project planning and implementation can be formulated from the answers to these questions. The ultimate goal is to reduce the dependence of households and rural communities on the illicit drug economy and to improve their living conditions so that drug crop cultivation can be reduced sustainably. Livelihood analysis also encourages gender-focused development measures, because it considers the special role of women in rural development, their specific needs and their potential.

3. VOLUME OF DATA AND INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM LIVELIHOOD ANALYSIS

Livelihood analysis should not be confused with a baseline survey. While livelihood analysis may, depending on its scope, collect similar data to a baseline survey, it goes further by gathering specific contextual information on institutional fragility, governance and conflict generation. The analysis seeks to overcome the socioeconomic character of traditional reference studies, and it collects data on national production methods (land, livestock and non-agricultural income), external structures (local governance structures, legal systems), and established vulnerabilities (violence, and security or environmental risks). Depending on the context, the following may be some of the key factors collected by a livelihood analysis:

Sociodemographic and livelihood information:

- Household size and composition, sociodemographic information
- Main sources of income (monetary and non-monetary)
- Evaluation of socioeconomic status
- Orientation and priorities of the local economy
- Potential and problems of existing small-scale agricultural production systems
- Specific household and community development needs and priorities

Access to resources and agriculture:

- Resources available to communities and households
- Resource use, access and management
- Ownership structures
- Agriculture and livestock
- Importance of drug crop cultivation
- Factors that lead to participation in the drug economy
- Level of subsistence and food security at the household and community level
- Existence of basic infrastructure (roads, education, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, contacts with the administration) and the quality of these
- Non-agricultural employment, monetary income, credit and migration

Gender, governance and security:

- Status and rights of women and men
- Distribution of tasks between the sexes, and roles performed
- Participation in local political institutions
- Local decision-making bodies
- Perception of security by the target population
- Perception of conflict, and presence of armed groups

Classifying each group of factors provides a good understanding of everyday life in the rural population and the causal relationships between the drug economy, financial systems and local conditions. The data collected in the livelihood analysis provides key information for project planning and results orientation according to the needs and development potential of the target group. The information collected therefore enables particularly vulnerable population groups, households and communities to be identified and taken into account.

4. APPLICABILITY OF LIVELIHOOD ANALYSIS

Livelihood analysis is not only applied to the relationship between drug crop cultivation and rural development, but it can also be applied to the relationship between fragile governments, violence, other illicit economies, and rural development. By focusing on the household and the community, it involves more of the target population in development activities and incorporates the target population's local knowledge and ideas, making these activities more sustainable. It is essential to understand the problems and dynamics of local circumstances and populations to achieve satisfactory development results in fragile and violent environments. In fact, this is the only way that sustainable development of the rural population can be achieved. The results and knowledge provided by livelihood analysis are critical because they reveal the main development challenges facing the population, as well as its development potential.

Beyond a simple description of livelihoods in drug cultivation and trafficking regions, livelihood analysis is designed to provide conclusive data on the socioeconomic baseline (i.e., on a given state of development) in the study area. These data must then be updated by monitoring, and by *ex post* and impact studies over time, at the project and program level.

Unlike baseline surveys, in which mostly anthropometric data are collected, often on specific sectors (energy, nutrition, education, infrastructure, etc.), livelihood analysis

collects quantitative data through questionnaires, and qualitative data through in-depth interviews with groups and experts. Therefore, as well as providing quantitative data, it enables better understanding of the different local realities and economic systems in their political and socioeconomic context. It also allows more complex aspects and (causal) relationships, which are not always obvious or recognizable at first glance, to be assessed.

5. METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION AND INTERPRETATION

From a methodological point of view, livelihood analysis is based on a mixed-methods approach, including both quantitative elements (data collection using a standardized questionnaire) and qualitative elements (either focus groups or in-depth individual and expert interviews). First, data is collected using questionnaires, then a number of individuals from the target population are selected for in-depth qualitative interviews using guided questions. This selection is based on previous interviews in the home, and participants are selected according to their general or specific representativeness in relation to certain aspects. In parallel to the individual standardized interviews and qualitative interviews with selected individuals or groups, experts from governmental institutions, universities, international organizations and NGOs are also interviewed. In this case, it is advisable to use semi-structured questionnaires adapted to each specific case, as it is difficult to extrapolate this kind of data. Questions that remain pending, or very special cases, are clarified and expanded through in-depth interviews. The data collected are evaluated quantitatively with the help of statistical programs (e.g., SPSS, STATA) and are interpreted and completed qualitatively.

Specialists with sufficient experience in empirical social research are required to run the analysis, train the interviewers and interpret the final data. Experts should have a thorough understanding of the methods and know how to interpret the data and statistical studies. Depending on where the study is carried out, experts must also have regional and technical knowledge on agricultural and rural development, security and governance.

6. A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO LIVELIHOOD ANALYSIS

- 1) PRECISE DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY OBJECTIVE AND COLLECTION OF BASIC INFORMATION ON THE REGION TO IDENTIFY THE OVERALL LIVING STANDARDS AND DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS OF THE LOCAL POPULATION

Preliminary information can be collected in many and various ways:

- a) Through interviews with specialists (expert interviews) in various subjects: local university teachers (from the social sciences and agronomy fields), local project staff, government representatives, drug control service and development agency personnel, etc.
- b) By analyzing censuses and studies, and reviewing available data on the region, including socioeconomic and biogeographic statistics. The relevant basic information includes, by region and context: Population per decentralized administrative unit; ethnic composition of the population; relevant historical data; literacy rate; maternal and infant mortality; traditional role assignment by gender; key aspects of the economy and natural resources of the region (land, water, mineral resources); rainfall and climate data; government structures (decentralized) and provision of public services such as education and healthcare; conflict dynamics; drug cultivation data; security and crime trends.
- c) Through field studies in the region.

2) QUESTIONNAIRES AND DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

- a) The attached questionnaire (see Annex to this manual) was developed and used specifically for the VRAE region in Peru; it is therefore an example for the specific problems in an area and should be suitable for other regions. Before using these questionnaires in other countries or specific contexts, the sections applicable to the particular country or context should be identified. At this point, it is advisable to seek the collaboration of local experts and scientific institutes, national drug control agencies, and national and multinational development organizations to remove, modify or add elements to the questionnaire, adapting it to the local situation.
- b) The data collection method (customizing some parts of the questionnaire according to the respondent's gender) allows the information collected to be separated and analyzed from a gender perspective. The sociocultural and security conditions in many drug cultivation regions make it advisable, even essential, for the team of interviewers to be mixed, to ensure the gender perspective.
- c) Questionnaires are tailored to each study area according to basic and supplementary information previously collected on the region and the society;

only then can the peculiarities and key aspects of livelihoods in the study area, and the specific conditions in the region (cropping patterns, proportion of licit and illicit income sources, special attention to non-agricultural income, legal framework on drug crop cultivation, etc.) be understood. Potential questionnaire responses must have been previously agreed with local experts. Social taboos and other sensitive or problematic issues (income and money matters, violence, power structures, drug crop cultivation, issues related to women and girls, etc.) should also be addressed to acquire alternative sources of information, if necessary. These issues can be tackled later, for example, through in-depth interviews in which anonymity is guaranteed.

Any adaptation or extension of the questionnaire must respect the formal and statistical orientation and/or the level of data, so a maximum of metric data (e.g., number of dairy cows, arable land area), a maximum of ordinal data (e.g., assessment of changes through "school grades"), and a minimum of nominal data and information from open responses (e.g., "livestock-related problems") must be established.

3) DETERMINING THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY AND SELECTING COMMUNITIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

- a) Communities and households will be selected according to the approach and depth of the livelihood analysis. To obtain the most reliable results, stratification criteria should be set in the random community selection process, including: the socioeconomic conditions of communities and households (economic situation, drug cultivation, state of widowhood, land ownership, social status of the household, previous development projects) and their agro-ecological situation with regard to the resources (forests, pastures, farmland, irrigation systems) that they can access and their geographical location (proximity to rivers and markets, altitude, surfaced roads, etc.). The relevance of each region in terms of population density and number of inhabitants must be considered: more communities should be analyzed in densely populated regions than in less populated areas. In the Peru study, communities were classified according to their altitude, as this allowed the basket of agricultural products to be standardized. Experience shows that regions where drugs are cultivated and trafficked are difficult to access and have critical security conditions, so viability should be considered when selecting communities to sample. However, this limitation is often largely corrected by spreading the samples. Regarding the selection of target communities and the calculation of households to be interviewed in each administrative unit, it is advisable to consult official statistics, maps and past experience (community size, number of residents, population density,

community location). It is also useful to consult local experts on these matters.

4) CONSENSUS AND DIALOGUE WITH LOCAL PARTNERS AND NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

- a) Once communities have been selected, information about the study implementation plan (scope, objectives, methods and selection of households) must be provided to local authorities. Depending on the level of security and violence in the region, it may also be appropriate to consult the police and army in advance.
- b) Before starting interviews in the community, local authorities should also be contacted to explain the project and its objectives, to ensure their consent and the willingness of the population to respond to the questionnaires.

5) RECRUITING AND TRAINING INTERVIEWERS

- a) Interviewers are responsible for data collection in the field and should be trained for at least two days before conducting surveys. The training is theoretical as well as practical, and deals with the method, the contents of the questionnaires, how they should be completed and possible observations. Interviewers should be trained in the local language, and activities should be carried out in the same language. Ideally, interviewers themselves should come from the regions where the study is conducted and be familiar with the area. The number of interviewers is calculated according to the number of households and communities to be surveyed.
- b) Another possibility is to approach government departments, the authorities responsible for drug control agencies, development organizations, higher education centers and institutions to source experienced and available interviewers. It is also advisable to locate and hire one or more national supervisors (depending on the size of the study) to manage the interviewers on the ground.
- c) In Peru, the study worked with two teams: one to carry out surveys and one for the focus groups, as the latter requires experience in the technique, as well as communication and interpersonal relationships skills.

6) CONDUCTING THE SURVEYS IN THE FIELD

- a) If necessary, accommodation and transport for the interviewers should be organized in advance.
- b) Preliminary tests will be performed to check the relevance of the questions and the suitability of the questionnaires for the study area, so that any necessary amendments can be made. During this test phase, interviewers are shown how to handle the questionnaires in practice. Preliminary tests include one or two trial interviews by each interviewer with the different target populations for each type of questionnaire. Interviewers should be organized into same-sex teams, with an initial distinction between "interviewer" and "note-taker" until both handle the data collection instruments proficiently. Preliminary tests usually take a day. Another day is required to exchange experiences and, where applicable, amend the questionnaires.
- c) In Afghanistan, it was found to be preferable for interviewers to begin with community focus groups before conducting individual household surveys.
- d) It is advisable to accompany interviewers randomly to supervise the fieldwork, check the quality of the data collected, and provide advice, if necessary. It is also useful for all interviewers and supervisors to meet regularly during the surveys to discuss and exchange results, problems and experiences of interest. The questionnaires should also be reviewed regularly.

7) INTERPRETING THE DATA COLLECTED

- a) The benefit of this form of data collection lies in the potential for subsequent interpretation with the help of computerized tools. The data obtained from the questionnaires should be entered into the relevant software programs (such as SPSS or STATA), for which adequate support staff should be hired and trained, depending on the scope of the study.
- b) Correlations, frequencies and averages demonstrate connections that describe the livelihood systems of the study area, their development deficits and potential, and the importance of drug crop cultivation. Correlation analysis shows the association of different variables and their possible relationships; comparison of arithmetic means illustrates regional differences, e.g., between some communities and others, or between multiple sets of communities (e.g., average household herd size per community). These data must also be interpreted and assessed qualitatively in light of secondary sources and other available information. Experts will establish possible links and their relevance. Indirect or proxy indicators, i.e., indicators that are often closely related to others, may also provide the first indications and approximations from the data interpretation.

8) CONDUCTING IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

- a) During data entry, households with certain characteristics can already be identified: they stand out either because they provide a representative model (common features and close similarity between the households surveyed), or because they are an exception (isolated characteristics of a household). A second visit can be made to these households, during which a new questionnaire, tailored to their specific situation, will be used, so questions that have not already been answered can be asked, and information about relationships and decision-making in certain areas can be gathered. At this point, it is essential to take account of gender aspects, interviewing men and women separately to draw concrete sex-disaggregated conclusions.
- b) In-depth interviews can be used for sensitive issues such as conflicts within the community, domestic violence, or drug-related issues. In these cases, an atmosphere of trust is essential, and anonymity and discretion must be guaranteed.
- c) Additional interviews may be conducted with knowledgeable and experienced experts from government institutions, universities, international organizations or

NGOs to clarify and expand information on specific issues or topics that have been left pending or are still unclear.

9) OVERALL INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

- a) Statistical data from (semi-)standardized household surveys and focus groups will be analyzed, as will the additional information obtained from the in-depth individual or group interviews. All relevant background information on livelihoods will then be gathered together, and as many recommendations, indicators or monitoring systems as necessary will be drawn from it.

10) LIMITATIONS

- a) The limitations of the livelihood analysis lie in the conclusive value of the data on the most controversial aspects of the life of the population. So, for example, it is very difficult to obtain reliable data on monetary income in rural areas from standardized surveys. Information on the illegal cultivation of drugs or other illicit sources of income, such as drug production and drug trafficking, would also be expected to be incomplete, as this may vary according to the legal framework.
- b) Data obtained from livelihood analysis are often not scientifically representative, due to a frequent lack of resources, and logistical and security problems. Its purpose is limited to providing general information and pragmatic results, sufficiently generalizable at the local level to be able to design actions and plan development projects in the study area, without necessarily meeting strict academic requirements.

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ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN THE STUDY "LIVELIHOOD ANALYSIS OF COCA CROP-PRODUCING POPULATIONS IN THE APURIMAC RIVER VALLEY (VRAE) IN PERU" COPOLAD/DEVIDA/GIZ, JANUARY 2012

This questionnaire is based on experience acquired by GIZ in the process of developing and implementing the livelihood analysis tool in Afghanistan and Latin America. The questionnaires comprise a compendium of question blocks that has been refined through use in various advisory activities for projects in different regions of the world.

Any new study on this basis should develop a customized questionnaire and, where appropriate, be supplemented as required by each situation, as the conditions for rural development and drug economies vary considerably from country to country, and even within the same country. A good example of this are the different legal frameworks in different countries. In Afghanistan, for example, opium poppy cultivation is prohibited but, in Bolivia, the law allows coca cultivation for traditional purposes within certain margins. The development potential of each drug cultivation and trafficking region also differs according to levels of geographical marginalization, safety and violence, soil quality, climate, consumer markets, and migration, among other determinants. Surveys should also include specific local conditions, so that questionnaires are as realistic as possible and the results obtained are conclusive. The modular system in question blocks allows each block to be kept or eliminated according to the scope of the study, the purpose of the expected results (project objectives and indicators), and the amount of data required.

The questionnaire, and each of its blocks, provides gender-specific responses and information at the household and community level:

Sociodemographic information and livelihood-related factors:

- Size and composition of the household, sociodemographic information
- Main sources of income (monetary and non-monetary)
- Overall rating of socioeconomic status
- Orientation and priorities of the local economy
- Potential and problems of existing small-scale agricultural production systems
- Specific household and community development needs and priorities

Access to resources and agriculture:

- Resources available to communities and households
- Resource use, access and management
- Ownership structures
- Agriculture and livestock
- Relevance of drug crop cultivation
- Factors that lead to participation in the drug economy
- Level of subsistence and food security in the household community
- Existence of basic infrastructure (roads, education, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, contact with the authorities) and its quality
- Non-agricultural employment, monetary income, credits and migration

Gender, governance and security:

- Status and rights of women and men
- Distribution of tasks between the sexes, and roles performed
- Participation in local political institutions
- Local decision-making bodies
- Perception of security by the target population
- Perception of conflict, and presence of armed groups

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVIEWERS ON THE USE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES

I. **Instructions for greetings, and introducing the survey before starting questions**

The initial greeting should consider and include the following:

- Brief introduction of the interviewer, and/or the project sponsor and/or the organization carrying it out.
- Thanks to the respondents for their interest, time and willingness.
- The anonymity of respondents is guaranteed, as no personal data linked to the respondent's name or address that would allow their identity to be discovered will be collected.
- Reassure respondents that the data collected will be handled confidentially and will not be transmitted to third parties.

- Explain the reasons for the data collection: the goal is to better understand the conditions and daily life of the local population, to obtain first-hand information about their problems and needs to formulate measures to improve their living standards.
- Clarify that the objective of the study is not to collect individual ideas or statements for specific projects, but to obtain a better understanding of the living standards in the area.
- Respondents should be informed that they may skip questions that they do not want to, or cannot, answer. In this case, the option "does not know" is checked with a cross.

II. Guidelines for conducting surveys, and observable behaviors during interviews

- Questions should be asked in a systematic and orderly way. The questions should be asked as openly as possible, unless otherwise noted, and the possible answers included in the questionnaire will not be disclosed. However, reading aloud the different options contained in the questionnaire is recommended when the respondent's answer does not resemble any of them.
- The answers given in the questionnaire are designed for the interviewer to efficiently note the information and answers obtained. They should serve to guide the respondent only if he/she does not understand the question or does not reply, and only one question should be asked at a time before receiving an answer. There are no predefined response options for questions that may lead to a variety of responses.
- When questions are asked that can have multiple answers, such as the question on the main sources of household income, respondents may forget something and not include all relevant data in their answer. In this case, the question can be rephrased, narrowing it down to the answers provided in the questionnaire.
- Interviewers must be informed which questions should be asked individually for each of the items of the lists contained in some answers (e.g., "Which of the following foods do you eat and how often?"). These questions are also highlighted in the questionnaires.
- The instructions and responses in brackets are to help interviewers and should not be read aloud. New answers may be added for almost any question, or lists of categories can be expanded, if none of the responses on the questionnaire match the responses given.

III. Guidelines for completing the questionnaire

Each column must be completed appropriately, in accordance with the following instructions:

- Checking the relevant option with an "x"
- Checking "Yes" or "No"
- Classifying the answers in order of importance, e.g., on a numerical scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the most important
- Recording the information using phraseology established previously
- Writing a number or other expression of quantity (e.g., amount of expenditure, in the local currency)
- If the question allows complete freedom of response, especially in the focus group surveys, the interviewer should write down the relevant answers and information concisely in the boxes provided for this purpose, and these will then be organized by the expert analyzing them. The same procedure applies when the interviewer has had to add new items to the list on certain questions (e.g., other reasons that respondents suffer food shortages).
- If the respondent refuses or fails to answer a question, the option "does not know" will be checked with an "x".

IV. Instructions for focus group interviews

- If a particular response is not obtained or simply does not exist, the interviewer should make a note as concisely and accurately as possible of the answers, information or discussion topics the group has indicated the most.
- If disagreements or differences of opinion on some of the issues occur in the group, the different opinions should be recorded, and a brief explanatory note added.

STANDARDIZED HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE MEN

0. Sociodemographic data

Date				
Location	Province	District/Municipality	Community	
Name of interviewer				
Place where survey is conducted				
Condition of respondent's home (check with an X where applicable)	Very bad condition (Lacking windows/doors, leaking roof/walls, earthen floor)	Bad condition/basic home (Traditional construction, with doors and windows, watertight roof, earthen floor)	Good condition (Windows and doors in good condition, stone or brick construction, floor (not) earthen)	Very good condition (Stone or brick construction, concrete floor, walls decorated, security devices)

Specific data on the respondent and his household (check with an X where applicable).

1	Age	< 25 years	25-40 years	41-55 years	> 55 years	
2	Marital status	Single	Married	Divorced	Widower	
3	Relationship of respondent with head of household	Head of household	Partner	Son	Sibling	Other
4	Respondent's educational level					
5	Occupation					
6	Number of people permanently living in household					
7	Number of people over 60 years old permanently living in household					

8	Number of children living in household	< 5-year-olds	5-13-year-olds	14-18-year-olds
9	If there are children in the household, how many aged 5 -13 years old attend school			
10	Higher educational level within household			

1. Livelihood, income and credit

1.1. What are the main sources of household income? (*Maximum 3 responses.*)

	Activity/Source of income	Scale of 1 to 3	Sale of products? (Yes/No)	Number of household members employed
1	Agriculture			
2	Livestock			
3	Horticulture (vegetables, fruit, flowers)			
4	Fishing			
5	Hunting			
6	Textile manufacturing and crafts			
7	Collection of wood/fuel			
8	Extraction of mineral resources/mining			
9	Coca/opium poppy/marijuana production/treatment			
10	Wage derived from agriculture			
11	Wage not derived from agriculture, e.g., construction			
12	Laborer			
13	Member of army/police			
14	Other income derived from non-agricultural activities (declared/undeclared)			
15	Rental land from third party			
16	Business owner (sale of variety of products)			
17	Food sales/food stand			
18	Transport (goods, people)			
19	Remittances from family members living in the same country/overseas			



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1.2.

1.2. What do you do when you have an immediate need for cash?

	Solution to need for cash	X
0	Does not know	
1	Sale of animals	
2	Sale of land	
3	Rental of land	
4	Sale of other goods	
5	Borrowing money, getting into debt	
6	Request for credit	
7	Labor migration of relatives	
8	Marriage of family members	
9	Restriction of living standards (fewer meals, withdrawal from school, etc.)	
10	No potential to obtain cash	
11	...	

1.3. How much cash did you need (last year) and what was the reason?

	Reason	X	Amount (in local currency)
0	Did not need anything last year		
1	Agricultural investment (seeds, tools, fertilizer, etc.)		
2	Livestock purchase		
3	Land purchase		
4	Rehabilitation of vacant land		
5	Investment in coca/opium poppy/marijuana cultivation		
6	Investment in private businesses		
7	House purchase/repair		
8	Poor health		
9	Food purchase		
10	Celebrations (birth, wedding, burial, pilgrimage)		
11	Repaying other debts		
12	...		



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2. Agriculture and crops

2.1. What type of arable land does this household have? *(Multiple possible responses.)*

	Land type	X	Land area (in the local unit of measurement)
0	Does not know		
1	Private property and self-cultivated		
2	Private property with employed workers/day-laborers (with owner either working or not)		
3	Private property, rented and cultivated by third party		
4	Non-owner, rents and cultivates the land		
5	Collective property with collective use		
6	(Illegal) appropriation of cultivated land by respondent		
7	(Illegal) appropriation of cultivated land by third parties		
8	...		

2.2. What land area did the household cultivate during each season of last year?

	Season ...	Season ...	Season ...
Area (in the local unit of measurement)			



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2.3. List the five most important crops during the last 12 months (**rank from 1 to 5 according to its importance/volume of harvest**).

	Crop	Scale of 1 to 5
0	Does not know	
1	No crops	
2	Wheat	
3	Barley	
4	Corn	
5	Rice	
6	Quinoa	
7	Legumes	
8	Vegetables	
9	Potatoes	
10	Fruit trees	
11	Fruit (including citrus)	
12	Nuts	
13	Trees for construction/firewood	
14	Hardwoods	
15	Forage plants	
16	Cotton/sisal/flax	
17	Coffee	
18	Cocoa	
19	Flowers	
20	Oil plants	
21	Coca	
22	Opium poppy	
23	Marijuana	
24	Avocados	
25	Stevia	
26	...	

2.4. What was the end use of the five most important crops during the last 12 months? (**Copy the responses obtained in section 2.3. and check with an X the relevant response in each case.**)

	Crop	100% destined for subsistence (own consumption)	One part for subsistence and one part for rental fees	One part for subsistence and other for sale	Only for sale
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					



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- 2.5. In the event that part of the harvest is sold, which crops generated most income (rank them from 1 to 3) and how much income did they generate last year?

Order	Crop	Annual income (in local currency)
1		
2		
3		

- 2.6. What other crops would you like to grow (apart from the ones you already grow)?

- 2.7. What has prevented you from growing them until now? (*Maximum 2 responses.*)

	Obstacle	X
0	Does not know	
1	Nothing, going to grow them	
2	Not interested in changing crops	
3	Does not have enough land	
4	Does not have enough water for irrigation	
5	Does not have the necessary seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides	
6	Shortage of labor	
7	Lack of time	
8	No potential to market the harvest	
9	Prohibition on coca/opium poppy/marijuana cultivation	
10	Lack of specialization and knowledge	
11	Frequent changes of residence by household	
12	The soil is not suitable for these crops	
13	...	



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The following questions (2.8-2.13) are for use only in contexts in which coca/opium poppy/marijuana cultivation is legal (in specific circumstances). Where it is illegal, these questions will be part of the in-depth interview following the questionnaires.

2.8. In the case of coca/opium poppy/marijuana cultivation, which processes in the production of the harvest take place within the household?

2.9. What is the price of a kilo of harvested material before processing?

2.10. What is the price of a kilo of harvested and processed material?

2.11. Do you usually have any problems or encounter any obstacles during processing or sale?

Yes	No	Does not know
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2.12. If you do, what are they?

2.13. Where are the harvested or processed products sold?



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2.14 What are the main problems and obstacles faced by the household in relation to agriculture and crop activities?
(Maximum 2 responses.)

	Main problems	X
0	Does not know	
1	No problems	
2	Scarcity of resources (draught animals/transport, machinery, etc.)	
3	Scarcity of arable land/land fragmentation	
4	Scarcity of (quality) seeds	
5	Insufficient irrigation/rain	
6	Weather conditions	
7	Soil quality	
8	Flooding/soil erosion	
9	Shortage of labor	
10	Lack of time	
11	Not authorized by land owner to cultivate	
12	Frequent emigration	
13	Unclear ownership structures, risk of improper land appropriation	
14	Prohibition of coca/opium poppy/marijuana cultivation	
15	Lack of capital to invest	
14	...	

2.15 How many people (including you) work in the household's agricultural activity (actively participate in farming and livestock activities)?

	Male members of the household	Female members of the household	Children	Day laborers/ employees
Number of people				

2.16 Does the farming activity cause school absenteeism? If yes, when? (E.g., at harvest time, during sowing, breeding season, summer grazing period.)

		X
1	The farming activity does not cause school absenteeism	

		X	Reason/Which activities do children perform?	Months (in the vernacular language according to the local calendar)
2	The farming activity causes school absenteeism			



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3. Livestock farming

3.5. Species and number of head of livestock in the household

	Species	Number
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

3.6. Has the family's livestock farming activity changed in the last year? *(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)*

	Change in livestock	X
0	Does not know	
1	There has been no change	
2	Increase in the number of head	
3	Decrease in the number of head	

3.7. What are the main problems faced by the household in relation to its livestock farming activity?

	Problems in livestock farming activity	X
0	Does not know	
1	No problems	
2	Lack of access to veterinary services	
3	Lack of feed during some months	
4	Inefficient breeds	
5	Lack of access to sufficient water	
6	No market for the sale of animals or livestock products	
7	Diseases/epidemics	
8	...	

3.8. What proportion of the household's income and food comes from livestock farming? *(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)*

	Importance of livestock farming in relation to other income sources	X
0	Does not know	
1	Livestock does not play any role in the household	
2	Livestock farming is of little significance	
3	Livestock farming is one of the most important sources of income/food	
4	Livestock farming is the most important source of income/food	

3.9. What role does livestock farming play in the household's economy? *(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)*

	Role played by livestock farming in household economy	X
0	Does not know	
1	Livestock farming is essential for the household's nourishment/subsistence	
2	Livestock farming is an essential source of monetary income	
3	Livestock farming is as important for income as for the food obtained from it	
4	



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4. Food security

4.1. How often do you suffer from food scarcity in your household?

	Food scarcity	X
0	Does not know	
1	Never	
2	Every 3-5 years	
3	Once a year for several days	
4	Several times a year for several days	
5	Several times a year for several weeks	
6	Continuously	
7	...	

4.2. If food is scarce, what is the reason?

	Main reason for food scarcity	X
0	Does not know	
1	Fragmentation of land	
2	The household lives together with third parties	
3	Lack of land area for crops (more land is reserved for coca, opium poppy, or marijuana cultivation, or for other cash crops)	
4	Loss of land to flooding	
5	Shortage of water/draught	
6	Sale of land	
7	Decreasing soil quality/fertility	
8	Shortage of labor	
9	Lack of time	
10	...	

4.3. Has the household produced enough basic foods that they do not have to buy anything during the current agricultural season?

Yes	No	Does not know
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4.4. Has the production of basic foods ever been enough to not need to buy anything during the agricultural season?

Yes	No	Does not know
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5. Needs and priorities

- 5.1. Which monthly expenses account for the largest proportion of the household's income?
Can you cover those expenses with your income or are you forced to acquire debts?

	Expense	X	Value of the expense (in local currency)	Necessary to acquire debts (Yes/No)
1	Food			
2	Housing			
3	Healthcare			
4	Education			
5	Tools/repairs			
6	Transport			
7	Everyday items			
8	Hygiene items			
9	Clothing			
10	Debt repayment			
11	Agricultural investments			
12	Payment of salaries			
13	Livestock costs			
14	Luxury items (telephone, television, decorative objects, etc.)			
15	...			

- 5.2. List your family's five most immediate needs to improve its living standards (*maximum five answers*).

	Needs to improve living standards	Scale of 1 to 5
0	Does not know	
1	No needs	
2	Access to more drinking water	
3	Repairs to the water supply system	
4	Access to quality healthcare services	
5	Access to quality education services	
6	Access to better quality seeds/breeds	
7	Better security	
8	Better judicial security	
9	Improvements to infrastructure (e.g., streets) for better access to healthcare and education	
10	Energy supply/electricity	
11	Better marketing of products	
12	Agricultural product processing	
13	Access to farming land	
14	Protection from flooding	
15	Protection from earthquakes	
16	Access to credit	
17	Occupation/jobs	
18	Training and extension of studies	
19	Literacy courses	
20	...	



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6. General situation and security

- 6.1. How would you rate your household's general situation compared with three years ago (nutrition, healthcare services, living standards, etc.)? **(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X. In some cases, a numerical scale may be useful.)**

	General situation	X
0	Does not know	
1	Considerably worse	
2	A little worse	
3	The same	
4	A little better	
5	Considerably better	

- 6.2. How would you rate your household's general situation compared with three years ago? **(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)**

	Level of security	X
0	Does not know	
1	Considerably worse	
2	A little worse	
3	The same	
4	A little better	
5	Considerably better	

- 6.3. In your opinion, does the State ensure sufficient security?

Yes	No	Does not know
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- 6.4. If no, which other agents ensure security in the community, district/municipality, province?

- 6.5. Have you had to leave your home temporarily or permanently to avoid conflicts, or violent or insecure situations in the past five years?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------



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7. Governance and participation

7.1. Are you a member of any guild, organization, institution or cooperative?

Yes	No	Does not know
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7.2. If yes, which?

7.3. If yes, why?

7.4. If no, why not?

7.5. Did you vote in the last election?

Yes	No	Does not know
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7.6. If yes, what type of election was it?

	Type of election	X
1	Community/city hall	
2	Municipal/district	
3	Province/Governor	
4	Presidential	
5	Congress/National Assembly	
6	Does not know	

7.7. If no, why not?

7.8. Do you think that your issues and interests are well represented politically, and does political action at the following levels help you? (*Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.*)

	Administrative level	Interests well represented	Interests poorly represented	Does not know
1	Community level			
2	District/municipal level			
3	Provincial/federal level			
4	National level			

7.9. Which authority or organization do you trust the most?

7.10. Which authority or organization do residents in the area distrust the most?



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7.11. Why?

0	Does not know	
1	Inefficacy	
2	Corruption	
3	Bad counselling	
4	...	

7.12. Do community residents ever pay public institutions in order to receive a provision or service? *(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)*

	Public institutions	X
0	Does not know	
1	Politics	
2	Administration	
3	Police	
4	Army	
5	...	

7.13. Which person(s) or institution(s) do you contact to solve legal issues?

7.14. Which person(s) or institution(s) do you go to when conflicts arise over natural resources, such as land, water, forest and pasture?

7.15. Is there any type of government protection or assistance for farmers to stop cultivating coca, opium poppy or marijuana, or to help them once they have stopped?

Yes	No	Does not know
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7.16. If yes, what?

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7.17. Has coca, opium poppy, or marijuana cultivation in the region been reduced thanks to this assistance?

Yes	No	Does not know
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7.18. Is there any type of protection or assistance from international organizations and development projects for farmers to stop coca, opium poppy or marijuana cultivation?

Yes	No	Does not know
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7.19. If yes, what?

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7.20. Has coca, opium poppy or marijuana cultivation been reduced thanks to this assistance?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------



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STANDARDIZED HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE WOMEN

0. Sociodemographic data

Date				
Location	Province	District/Municipality	Community	
Name of interviewer				
Place where survey is conducted				
Condition of respondent's home (check with an X where applicable)	Very bad condition (Lacking windows/doors, leaking roof/walls, earthen floor)	Bad condition/basic home (Traditional construction, with doors and windows, watertight roof, earthen floor)	Good condition (Windows and doors in good condition, stone or brick construction, floor (not) earthen)	Very good condition (Stone or brick construction, concrete floor, walls decorated, security devices)

Specific data on the respondent and her household (check with an X where applicable).

1	Age	< 25 years	25-40 years	41-55 years	> 55 years	
2	Marital status	Single	Married	Divorced	Widow	
3	Relationship of respondent with head of household	Head of household	Partner	Child	Sibling	Other
4	Respondent's educational level					
5	Occupation					
6	Number of people permanently living in household					



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7	Number of people over 60 years old permanently living in household			
8	Number of children living in household	< 5-year-olds	5-13-year-olds	14-18-year-olds
9	If there are children in the household, how many aged 5 -13 years old attend school			
10	Higher educational level within household			

1. Livelihood, income and credit

- 1.1. Through which of the following activities do women obtain income and contribute to the household's survival? (**Maximum 3 responses.**)

	Activities	X
0	Does not know	
1	Women do not provide any income for the household	
2	Domestic tasks and taking care of children	
3	Collecting drinking water	
4	Work in the fields	
5	Work in the fields related to coca, opium poppy, marijuana cultivation	
6	Horticulture (fruit and vegetables)	
7	Producing cereals, fruit, vegetables, animal products	
8	Market sale of agricultural/animal products	
9	As an agricultural day laborer	
10	Livestock farming	
11	Fishing	
12	Textile production and crafts	
13	Procuring wood/fuel	
14	Collecting healing and medicinal plants (not including drugs)	
15	Non-agricultural jobs/permanent job	
16	Private guest accommodation	
17	Commercial accommodation/cuisine	
18	...	



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1.2. Do women in your family own land (registered or not) (e.g., inherited land, as part of a dowry/received as wedding gift, bought)?

Yes		No		Does not know	
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1.3. If yes, how much land do they own (in local unit of measurement)?

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1.4. If yes, can they use the land as they wish (to use, sell, bequeath it)?

Yes		No		Does not know	
-----	--	----	--	---------------	--

1.5. Do women in your household have free access to their own income?

Yes		No		Does not know	
-----	--	----	--	---------------	--

1.6. If yes, how do women obtain this income?

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1.6. Traditionally, who inherits the land in your family? *(Check the relevant response with an X.)*

	Heir(s)	X
0	Does not know	
1	Men	
2	Women	
3	Men and women inherit in the same proportion	
4	Men and women inherit in different proportions	
5	...	

1.7. What animal products does your family make? What are these products used for?

	Animal products	X	Own consumption	Market
0	Does not know			
1	No animal products made			
2	Milk			
3	Cheese or yoghurt			
4	Butter			
5	Other dairy products			
6	Meat			
7	Wool			
8	Honey			
9	Eggs			
10	Crafts			
11	Sale of live animals			
12	...			



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2. Food security

2.1 How often do you suffer from food scarcity in your household?

	Food scarcity	X
0	Does not know	
1	Never	
2	Every 3-5 years	
3	Once a year for several days	
4	Several times a year for several days	
5	Several times a year for several weeks	
6	Continuously	
	...	

2.2. How often and in what quantity have you eaten the following foods in the last week? (*Ask each category separately.*)

	Food	Frequency	Amount eaten
1	Bread		
	Corn cakes		
2	Rice, corn or other cereals		
3	Meat (fowl and fish included)		
4	Dairy products: milk, yoghurt, cheese		
5	Vegetables, beans, root vegetables, potatoes		
6	Fruit		
7	Nuts		
8	Eggs		
9	Oil		
10		

2.3. How much drinking water do you have per day?

2.4. Are there quantitative and qualitative differences in nutrition between members of your family? (*Check the relevant response with an X.*)

	Differences in nutrition	X
0	Does not know	
1	No, everyone eats the same and in the same quantity	
2	Yes, men eat more and better (e.g., meat, the best parts of fowl)	
3	Yes, women eat more and better	
4	Yes, children eat more and better	



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2.4 Do you tend to exchange dairy products, meat, fish, fruit or vegetables with other households?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

2.5 Have there been any deaths in your household in the last year?

	Age group	Number of deaths in the last 12 months
1	Infant/baby younger than 1 year	
2	Child 1-5 years	
3	Child 6-14 years	
4	Adult 15-60 years	
5	Adult older than 60 years	

3. Basic infrastructure

3.1. How would you value your access to healthcare services at an individual level? *(Read all answers and levels of availability aloud separately and check the relevant responses with an X.)*

		Always available	Occasionally available	Not available
1	Access to a provincial hospital			
2	Access to district/municipal hospital			
3	Access to the community's healthcare services			
4	Access to the community's midwives and gynecologists			
5	...			

3.2. Have you ever visited a midwife? *(Multiple possible responses. Read out each option separately and check the relevant responses with an X.)*

	Visit to midwife	X
0	Does not know	
1	No, never	
2	Yes, during pregnancy	
3	Yes, during birth	
4	Yes, for information about care and nutrition for the baby	
5	Others	



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3.3. What mobility do women have in your household? *(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)*

	Women's mobility	X
0	Does not know	
1	None, they never leave the house alone	
2	They go out alone within the community	
3	They go alone to neighboring towns	
4	They go alone to other provinces and urban areas	
5	They always go out alone	
6	...	

3.4. Which energy sources do you usually use in your home for lighting, cooking and heating?

	Energy sources	X
0	Does not know	
1	Manure	
2	Branches and bushes	
3	Harvest waste	
4	Wood	
5	Coal	
6	Oils or kerosene	
7	Gas	
8	Electricity	
9	...	

3.5. Where do the aforementioned energy sources come from?

	Origin of energy sources	X
0	Does not know	
1	Own production	
2	Purchase in market	
3	Purchase from neighbors	
4	Obtained from the forest/fields/collective land by household members	
5	Small hydroelectric plants	
6	Solar panels	
7	...	



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4. Needs and priorities

4.1. List the **five** most immediate needs of women in your household to improve their living standards

	Needs to improve	Scale of 1 to 5
0	Does not know	
1	No needs. Women have good living standards	
2	Access to more drinking water	
3	Repairs to the water supply system	
4	Access to quality healthcare services	
5	Access to quality education services for girls	
6	Access to better quality seeds/breeds	
7	Monetary income for women	
8	Training for women (livestock farming, hygiene, food handling, crafts, etc.)	
9	Access to micro-credits for women	
10	Better security	
11	Improvement in women's legal status	
12	Improvement in infrastructures to access healthcare and education	
13	Energy/electricity supply	
14	...	

5. General situation and security

- 5.1. How would you rate your household's current general situation compared to 3 years ago (nutrition, healthcare services, living standards, etc.)? *(Read all answers aloud and check the relevant one with an X. In some cases, it can be useful to use a numerical scale.)*

	General situation	X
0	Does not know	
1	Considerably worse	
2	A little worse	
3	The same	
4	A little better	
5	Considerably better	

- 5.2. How would you rate the situation of women in your household and community compared with 3 years ago (in relation to nutrition, health services, living standards, security)? *(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)*

	Situation of women	X
0	Does not know	
1	Considerably worse	
2	A little worse	
3	The same	
4	A little better	
5	Considerably better	

- 5.3. In your opinion, does the State ensure sufficient security against violence and the loss of property?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

- 5.4. If no, what other bodies ensure security in the community, the district or municipality, and the province?



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5.5. Have you been forced to leave your home temporarily or permanently to avoid conflicts, or violent or insecure situations in the past five years?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

5.6. If yes, why? *(Check the relevant response with an X.)*

	Change of residence	X
0	Does not know	
1	Violence	
2	Eviction	
3	Loss of land	
4	Natural disaster	
5	Emigration for labor reasons	
6	Emigration for education	
7	...	

6. Governance and participation

6.1. Are you a member of any guild, organization, institution or cooperative?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

6.2. If yes, which?

6.3. If yes, why?



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6.4. If no, why not?

6.5 Did you vote in the last elections?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

6.6 If yes, what type of election was it?

	Type of election	X
1	Community/city hall	
2	Municipal/district	
3	Province/Governor	
4	Presidential	
5	Congress/National assembly	
6	Does not know	

6.7 If no, why not?

6.8. Do you think that your issues and interests are well represented politically, and does political action at the following levels help you? (**Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.**)

	Administrative level	Interests well represented	Interests poorly represented	Does not know
1	Community level			
2	District/municipal level			
3	Provincial/federal level			
4	National level			
5	...			



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6.9. Which authority or organization do you trust the most?

6.10. Which authority or organization do residents in the area distrust the most?

6.11. Why?

0	Does not know	
1	Inefficacy	
2	Corruption	
3	Bad counselling	
4	...	

6.12. Do community residents ever pay public institutions in order to receive a provision or service? **(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)**

	Public institutions	X
0	Does not know	
1	Politics	
2	Administration	
3	Police	
4	Army	
5	...	

6.13. Which person(s) or institution(s) do you contact to solve legal issues?



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6.14. Which person(s) or institution(s) do you go to when conflicts arise over natural resources, such as land, water, forest and pasture?

6.15. Is there any type of government protection or assistance for farmers to stop cultivating coca, opium poppy or marijuana, or to help them once they have stopped?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

6.16. If yes, what?

6.17. Has coca, opium poppy, or marijuana cultivation in the region been reduced thanks to this assistance?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

6.18. Is there any type of protection or assistance from international organizations and development projects for farmers to stop coca, opium poppy or marijuana cultivation?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

6.19. If yes, what?

6.20. Has coca, opium poppy or marijuana cultivation been reduced thanks to this assistance?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------



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SEMI-STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE FOCUS GROUPS - MEN

0. Sociodemographic data

Date			
Location	Province	District/Municipality	Community
Number of inhabitants in the community			
Number of households in the community			
Groups and ethnic origins of the community			
Number of respondents			
Are all respondents literate?			
Profession of respondents			
Name of interviewer			
Location where survey is carried out			
GPS coordinates of the community			

1. General situation

1.1 How would you rate the general situation of the community compared with three years ago?

	General Situation	X
0	Does not know	
1	Considerably worse	
2	A little worse	
3	The same	
4	A little better	
5	Considerably better	



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2. Basic infrastructure

2.1. Which is the nearest healthcare center for this community?

	Healthcare center	X
0	Does not know	
1	Provincial hospital	
2	District/municipal hospital	
3	Community healthcare centers	
4	...	

2.2. How long does it take to get to the closest healthcare center?

	Time	X
0	Does not know	
1	Not long, there is a healthcare center in the community	
2	Less than an hour	
3	1-3 hours	
4	4-6 hours	
5	More than 6 hours	

2.3. How do community residents get to the closest hospital?

	Transport	X
0	Does not know	
1	On foot	
2	Horse, donkey, etc.	
3	Bicycle	
4	Bus/train	
5	Car/truck	
6	Boat	
7	...	

2.4. How long does it take to get to the closest market where food is usually bought and sold?

	Time	X
0	Does not know	
1	There is a market in the community	
2	Less than an hour	
3	1-3 hours	
4	4-8 hours	
5	More than 8 hours	



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2.5. Which methods of transport are used by residents and goods to travel from the community to the market?

	Transport	X
0	Does not know	
1	On foot	
2	Horse, donkey, etc.	
3	Bicycle	
4	Bus/train	
5	Car/truck	
6	Boat	
7	...	

2.6. What options do children in the community have for education and in which educational centers?

2.7. Do all children have access to primary education?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

2.8. How do children in the community get to school?

	Transport	X
0	Does not know	
1	On foot	
2	Horse, donkey, etc.	
3	Bicycle	
4	Bus/train	
5	Car/truck	
6	Boat	
7	...	



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2.9. Has the general opinion on child schooling changed in the last few years?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

2.10. If yes, in what sense?

2.11. Does the community have a high rate of school failure?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

2.12. If yes, how would you explain this rate?

2.13. Can adults receive training or expand on their existing education (technical training, literacy courses)?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

2.14. How would you rate the quality of existing educational centers (teacher skills, learning outcomes, teacher attendance, school resources, number of students per course, text books?)

	Quality of educational centers	X
0	Does not know	
1	Very bad	
2	Bad	
3	Average	
4	Good	
5	Very good	



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2.15. Is there a permanent electric supply in the community?

Yes		No		Does not know	
-----	--	----	--	---------------	--

2.16. If yes, how is that supply obtained?

	Source of supply	X
0	Does not know	
1	Community generator	
2	Private generators in homes	
3	Private generator belonging to a private company	
4	Small hydroelectric plant	
5	Private solar panels in homes	
6	Windmills	
7	...	

3. Agriculture and land ownership

3.1. Approximately how much agricultural land does the community have (in the local unit of measurement)?

3.2. Approximately how much useful land do households have, on average (in the local unit of measurement)?



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3.3. How many households have deeds documenting the ownership of their land?

3.4. How many households have officially registered their land with a State body?

3.5. Would you be willing to pay to register ownership of your land?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

3.6. Does land ownership entail any (annual) tax?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

3.7. If yes, how much is the (annual) tax on land ownership?

3.8. Has there been any conflict over land ownership (in the last 10 years)? *(Check the relevant response with an X.)*

	Conflicts for land	X
0	Does not know	
1	No	
2	Yes, with district/municipal/community authorities	
3	Yes, with another government body	
4	Yes, with a private investor	
5	Yes, between private persons	
6	Yes, due to the return of refugees	
7	...	



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3.9. Are there any household in the community that do not have their own land and, if so, how many?

Yes Approximately..... households in the community have no land	No	Does not know
---	----	---------------

3.10. If some households do not have their own land, how do these households ensure that they have an income?

3.11. Can women be landowners?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

3.12. If yes, how many women landowners are there in the community?

3.13. What is the main source of water to irrigate the community's fields?

	Water source	X
0	Does not know	
1	River, stream, reservoir, lake	
2	Well (underground/rain water)	
3	Spring	
5	Snowmelt water/flooding	
6	Rain	
7	Karez/Qanat (underground irrigation canals)	
8	...	



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3.14. Is there a shortage of irrigation water in any month?

Yes	No	Does not know	
-----	----	---------------	--

3.15. If yes, in which month?

--

3.16. How many harvests can be achieved in a year?

--

3.17. Are there often differences in the area of land cultivated according to the season (e.g., not all available land is cultivated due to water shortage or temperature differences)?

Yes	No	Does not know	
-----	----	---------------	--

3.18. Have conflicts over water been frequent in the past?

Yes	No	Does not know	
-----	----	---------------	--

3.19. Is water usage clearly regulated (access, amount)?

Yes	No	Does not know	
-----	----	---------------	--

3.20. Do all landowners have enough irrigation water?

Yes	No	Does not know	
-----	----	---------------	--

3.21. Have you noticed environmental and climate changes (more frequent droughts, heavier/lighter/irregular rains, floods, temperature changes) in the last few years?

Yes	No	Does not know	
-----	----	---------------	--

3.22. If yes, how do these changes affect agriculture?

--



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3.23. What would be needed to increase agricultural production permanently? (**Rank from 1 to 3. Maximum three responses.**)

	Type of aid	Scale of 1 to 3
0	Does not know	
1	Better access to adequate irrigation	
2	Efficient irrigation system	
3	Better access to fertilizers and pesticides	
4	Access to better quality seeds and new varieties	
5	Protection against erosion and tides/flooding	
6	Aerating the soil, removal of rocks and stones	
7	Access to land, agrarian colonization	
8	...	

3.24. Does the community have enough pasture?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

3.25. Do all livestock farmers in the community have the same right to access and use pastures?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

4. Economy and income

4.1. How many small businesses and craft workshops are there in the community?

	Businesses	Number
0	Does not know	
1	None	
2	Sawmill	
3	Flour mill	
4	Oil mill	
5	Carpenter	
6	Textile workshop	
7	Metal works	
8	Construction companies	
9	Shop	
10	Butcher	
11	Fishmonger	
12	...	



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4.2. What other opportunities are there in the region for procuring income in addition to agriculture?

4.3. Have new (legal/illegal) sources of income arisen in the last few years?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

4.4. If yes, what?

4.5. How many households are there where some members live outside of the community temporarily or permanently?

4.6. Are remittances sent by migrants an important source of income for the households receiving them?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

5. Governance and participation

5.1. Which local bodies are responsible for the following areas and activities? *(Read all categories separately and select the body mentioned.)*

	Area	Public body
1	Decision-making at community level	
2	Conflict mediation	
3	Courts/legal issues	
4	Cooperation with public bodies	

5.2. Do all members of the community have access to these bodies, and can they participate in them and use them as forum to make their proposals known?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

5.3. If no, why not?

5.4. How do you rate the capacities and abilities of these decision-making bodies in relation to activity planning? *(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)*

0	Does not know	
1	We are not satisfied with their capacities and abilities	
2	They have certain capacities that should be developed	
3	We are satisfied with the capacities of the public bodies and the activities that they carry out to benefit the community	
4	...	

5.5. How would you rate the capacities and abilities of these decision-making bodies in relation to activity implementation? *(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)*

0	Does not know	
1	We are not satisfied with their capacities and abilities	
2	They have certain capacities that should be developed	
3	We are satisfied with the capacities of the decision-making bodies and the activities that they carry out to benefit the community	
4	...	



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5.6. Who takes decisions on collective assets such as water, pasture, fishing/hunting and forest stock that partially or entirely belong to the community?

5.7. Who ensures security in the region?

5.8. Who do community residents contact to solve disputes?

6. Needs and priorities

6.1. How is the population in the community evolving (increasing, decreasing)?

6.2. How is this evolution affecting the community and households?



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6.3. How do families approach the situation? Which strategies do they follow?

6.4. What are the main risk factors for the community?

6.5. What are the most immediate needs of the community in order to improve the living conditions of its inhabitants?
(Maximum 5 responses.)

	Needs to improve living standards	X
0	Does not know	
1	No needs	
2	Access to more drinking water	
3	Installation/repair of a water supply system	
4	Repair/construction of streets and infrastructure	
5	Access to quality healthcare services	
6	Access to quality educational centers for girls	
7	Access to quality educational centers for boys	
8	Better veterinary services	
9	Better supply and access to animal feed	
10	More farmland	
11	Access to improved seeds and breeds	
12	Access to fertilizers, pesticides, tools	
13	Monetary income for women	
14	Ease of access to work and monetary income for men	
15	Training for women (livestock farming, hygiene, food handling, crafts, literacy, etc.)	
16	Training for men (literacy, technical skills, etc.)	
17	Ease of access to (micro-)credits	
18	Better security conditions	
19	Improved infrastructure to access healthcare and education	
20	Electricity supply	
21	Access to technology	
22	Reforestation	
23	Judicial security	
24	Improved decision-making systems at local level (governance)	
25	Protection against armed groups	
26	...	



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6.6. Can official government institutions help improve the community's living standards?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

6.7. If yes, which institutions?

6.8. If no, why not?

7. Experience with development projects

7.1. Has the community had any experience with development projects?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

7.2. If yes, in which areas?

7.3. If yes, how would you rate the usefulness of the projects carried out in the community?

SEMI-STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE



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FOCUS GROUPS - WOMEN

0. Sociodemographic data

Date			
Location	Province	District/Municipality	Community
Number of inhabitants in the community			
Number of households in the community			
Groups and ethnic origins of the community			
Number of respondents			
Are all respondents literate?			
Profession of respondents			
Name of interviewer			
Location where survey is carried out			
GPS coordinates of the community			

1. General situation

1.1. How would you rate the general situation of the community compared with three years ago?

	General Situation	X
0	Do not know	
1	Considerably worse	
2	A little worse	
3	The same	
4	A little better	
5	Considerably better	



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2. Basic infrastructure

2.1. How would you rate women's access to healthcare services? *(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)*

		Very good, always available	Average, occasionally available	Not available	Does not know
1	Access to provincial hospital				
2	Access to district /municipal hospital				
3	Access to healthcare centers in the community				
4	Access to midwives and gynecologists in the community				
5	...				

2.2. How would you rate the quality of healthcare services (equipment, staff capabilities, staff attendance, dispensing of medicines, etc.)? *(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)*

		Very good	Acceptable	Bad	Does not know
1	Provincial hospital				
2	District/municipal hospital				
3	Community healthcare centers				
4	Midwives, healthcare staff in the community				
5	...				



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2.1. Who attends at births when midwives are not available in the community?

2.2. What are the main risks and problems for pregnant women?

2.3. What drinking water supply system does the community have? (*Maximum 2 responses.*)

	Drinking water supply system	X
0	Does not know	
1	None	
2	Channel	
3	Public manual pump	
4	Private manual pump	
5	Well	
6	Piped drinking water system (e.g., with water tank)	
7	...	

2.4. How long does it take to get drinking water to the household?

	Time	X
0	Does not know	
1	Not much, the source/well is inside the community	
2	Near the community - less than 1 hour	
3	1-2 hours	
4	3-6 hours	
5	More than 6 hours	

2.5. How many people are involved in this activity in each household each day, on average?

Number of people	Daily frequency

2.6. Is there ever a shortage of drinking water?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------



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2.7. If yes, in which months is there a drinking water shortage?
(Expressed in the vernacular according to the local calendar.)

2.8. How would you rate the quality of the drinking water?

	Drinking water quality	X
0	Does not know	
1	Very bad	
2	Bad	
3	Average	
4	Good	
5	Very good	

2.9. Are cases of diarrhea frequent in homes?

Yes	No	Does not know	
-----	----	---------------	--

2.10. What options do children in the community have for education and in what educational centers?

2.11. Do all children have access to primary education?

Yes	No	Does not know	
-----	----	---------------	--

2.12. Has the general opinion on child schooling changed in the last few years?

Yes	No	Does not know	
-----	----	---------------	--



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2.13. If yes, in what sense?

2.14. Does the community have a high rate of school failure?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

2.15. If yes, how would you explain this rate?

2.16. Is there the potential for (continuing) adult education (expanding technical training, literacy courses, etc.)?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

3. Land ownership

3.1. Can women own land?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

3.2. Do any women in the community own land?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

3.3. If yes, is that land ownership registered with a State body?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

3.4. If yes, can women do as they wish with the land that they own (to use, sell, bequeath it, etc.)?

4. Livelihood and income

4.1. What activities do women perform to obtain income and support the household? (*Maximum 3 responses; check the relevant ones with an X.*)

	Activities	X
0	Does not know	
1	Women do not contribute income to the household	
2	Domestic tasks and caring for children	
3	Collecting drinking water	
4	Field work	
5	Field work related to coca, opium poppy, marijuana cultivation	
6	Horticulture (fruit and vegetables)	
7	Producing cereals, fruit, vegetables, animal products	
8	Market sale of agricultural/animal products	
9	Agricultural day laborer	
10	Livestock farming	
11	Fishing	
12	Textile work and crafts	
13	Procuring wood/fuel	
14	Collecting medicinal and healing plants (not including drugs)	
15	Non-agricultural income/permanent work	
16	Private guest accommodation	
17	Commercial guest accommodation/gastronomy	
18	...	

4.2. What opportunities do women have to obtain non-agricultural income? What occupational possibilities do they have?



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4.3. If coca, opium poppy or marijuana is cultivated in the community, which functions or jobs do women perform in those activities?

4.4. Do women work more in coca, opium poppy and marijuana crops than in other crops?

Yes	No	Does not know
-----	----	---------------

4.5. If yes, why?

4.6. What is the situation of widows in the community? What is their source of income?

5. Governance and participation

5.1. In which areas can women make decisions and contribute to decision-making? (**Check the relevant response with an X.**)

0	Does not know	
1	Land (use, sale, inheritance)	
2	Livestock (use, sale)	
3	Household budget	
4	Family issues (marriage, education, emigration)	
5	Decisions at the community level	
6	Professional occupation/own income	
7	...	

5.2. Are there (decision-making) bodies at the community level occupied by women?

Yes	No	Does not know	
-----	----	---------------	--

5.3. If yes, what competencies do these bodies have?

--

5.4. Can women access those community bodies that are exclusively occupied by men?

Yes	No	Does not know	
-----	----	---------------	--

5.5. How would you rate the capacities and abilities of these decision-making bodies in relation to planning activities aimed at women? **(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)**

0	Does not know	
1	We are not satisfied with their capacities and abilities	
2	They have certain capacities that should be developed	
3	We are satisfied with the capacities of the decision-making bodies and the activities that they carry out to benefit the community	

5.6. How would you rate the capacities and abilities of these decision-making bodies in relation to implementation of activities aimed at women? **(Read all responses aloud and check the relevant one with an X.)**

0	Does not know	
1	We are not satisfied with their capacities and abilities	
2	They have certain capacities that should be developed	
3	We are satisfied with the capacities of these bodies and the activities that they carry out to benefit the community	

5.7. Apart from government institutions, is there any other institution or body that offers significant counselling and help services for women?

Yes	No	Does not know	
-----	----	---------------	--

5.8. If yes, in which areas do they work?

--



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2. Needs and priorities

2.1. What are the main risks for women in the community?

2.2. What are the most immediate women's needs to permanently improve their living standards? (**Maximum 5 responses.**)

	Needs to improve living standards	X
0	Does not know	
1	No needs. Living standards are good	
2	Access to more drinking water	
3	Repair the water supply system	
4	Repair/construction of streets and infrastructure	
5	Access to quality healthcare services	
6	Access to quality educational centers for girls	
7	Access to quality educational centers for boys	
8	Better veterinary services	
9	Better supply and access to animal feed	
10	More farmland	
11	Access to improved seeds and breeds	
12	More access to fertilizers, pesticides, tools	
13	Monetary income for women	
14	More work and income for men	
15	Education and training for women (livestock farming, hygiene, food handling, crafts, literacy, etc.)	
16	Education and training for men (literacy, technical skills, etc.)	
17	Ease of access to (micro-) credits	
18	Better security conditions	
19	Improved infrastructure to access healthcare	
20	Energy/electricity supply	
21	Women's access to decision-making bodies, and the right to give their opinion in decision-making	
22	...	

3. Experience with development projects

3.1. Has the community had any experience with development projects?

Yes	No	Does not know	
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3.2. If yes, in which areas?

3.3. If yes, how would you rate the usefulness of the projects carried out in the community?

EXAMPLE OF AN IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW ON A PARTICULAR TOPIC, IN THIS CASE LAND OWNERSHIP

I. Instructions (for Interviewer):

Using in-depth interviews, correlations (i.e., relationships between the issues raised individually) detected in the data collected quantitatively should be examined to observe how they interact and define causal relationships. The objective of this analysis is to provide a description of the social, economic and political mechanisms operating in the livelihood system.

The most appropriate method is the open narrative interview, an interview in which the thread defined in the guide is followed. In this way, data can be collected in a qualitative manner, and these complete and clarify the quantitative data obtained previously.

Interviewers may rely on this guide to avoid having to memorize the interview, and the guide also provides respondents with a foundation on which to construct their discourse. As a qualitative method, the in-depth interview also requires the conversation to be properly oriented. For the guide to be useful for gathering information, the following rules must be observed:

- Questions should be open and the interviewer should not offer any response.
- Specific questions will be used only once the open question route is exhausted.
- No more than one question should be asked at a time.
- The order of the questions should not be imposed, but respondents may respond in the order they prefer (in fact, it is recommended that respondents freely structure their statement). Too strict a compliance with the guide may interrupt the flow of information.
- The interviewer should investigate elements that respondents introduce spontaneously into the conversation, whether they are part of the survey or not.

II. Instructions (for respondents):

"First of all, thank you very much for your time. We would like to make it clear that the collection and processing of data is carried out anonymously and confidentially. We do not intend to analyze data individually, but to better understand how people of this region live. This is not a test that will have personal consequences for you. Please be assured that we will not judge your answers, which means that there are no right or wrong answers."



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1st Question:

- To begin with, I should note down some personal data:
- Demographics: age, education, profession, marital status, children
- Biographical information: e.g., family of origin, place of origin

2nd Question:

- How long have you and your family lived here? How is your current life different from your father's or grandfather's?
- Purpose of the question: This question should serve to break the ice and start the conversation. It is intended to gather information on the similarities or differences observed between different ways of life and work, and provide information on the respondent's general perception of their personal situation. All the important issues should be addressed through open questions, where possible.

The following subject areas (dimensions) can be raised with specific questions:

- Assessment of the situation/general economic situation
- Basic infrastructure
- Economy and agriculture
- Characteristics of community life and participation
- Income and livelihoods
- Etc.

These subjects are ordered "from the general to the particular/specific", i.e., "from the neutral to the sensitive/problematic". This is the correct order to gradually gain the trust of the respondent when the conversation is not being held in a relaxed and trusting atmosphere.

Example: Subject area "land management"

Index: "Land management"

Information and variables observed in this section:

- Extent and distribution of land ownership within the community
- Property rights
- Conflicts arising from the land
- Parties involved in conflicts
- Level of institutionalization

Question:

- How long have you been cultivating this/your land?
- Purpose of the question: To reconstruct the history of land acquisitions, leases or transfers within the subject area of "land management".

The interviewer should then gradually increase the level of detail with the following questions:

- How much cultivated land does the community have?
- (The average area per household should be obtained through short questions)
- Does your family own the same amount of land now as when your father was a child?
- Who do people go to when they want to cultivate some vacant land?
- How does the irrigation work? What rules are there in this respect?
- What methods are used to increase land and soil productivity?
- Objective of the question: These questions are used to calculate the total area of farmland in the community. They also provide data on the average area of cultivated land per household, stratification of ownership among households, land fragmentation, property registration (in land registries or orally), the land market, access to natural resources and their use in collective properties such as vacant lots, pasture, water, etc.



Clauses *ad cautelam*, clarifications and exemptions

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